



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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POETRY.

CONMAR.

He rushed to the field, & his helmet's dark plume
Triumphantly waved in the air:
And that brow which a joy-smile could scarcely
illumine
Was bent by the fiercest expression of gloom,
Revenge reigned predominant there.

And proudly his war courser dashed o'er the plain,
As wild as the white-crested wave,
He foamed with impatience, he struggled in vain,
And seemed as if sharing the haughty disdain
Of Conmar, the fearless and brave.

The mien of the chieftan was graceful; to hear
The clang of the bright-flashing steel
Was the music he loved; it fell light on his ear,
And he cried, as he brandished his gore-crimson'd
spear,
'The foe-man my vengeance shall feel.'

As the mountain-blast swift through the battle
he flew,
Destruction and death in his train—
The war-horn blared exultingly blew,
And feasted his blood-loving eyes with the view
Of the vanquished who lay on the plain.

And loud was the din of the deep-pealing gun
That scattered the foe in its ire;
Helmets and banners gleamed bright as the sun,
When he flings his young rays as his course is begun,
And gilds the broad landscape with fire.

The warrior had gazed on his vassals of might,
The valiant, the wild, and the rude;
As they swept torrent-like o'er the field—a faint
light
Shone round his dark features; he sprang thro'
the fight
And fell, nobly fell—unsundered.

He writhed not—he spoke not—but from his sunk
eye
Dashed off a bright spot of his gore;
He heard a shout, wild as the Indian war-cry,
'Twas victory;—his mail'd arm he raised up on
high,
And the chief of his clan was no more.

Written for the Pearl and Galaxy.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR.

The story which I am about to relate, has something in it so pure and high hearted, and withal so rare in these degenerate days, that I trust it will not only prove a source of entertainment but also of improvement to the reader. It is not one of your silly love ditties, mere nonsense or haply worse than nonsense, and only calculated to excite a morbid sensibility; but, on the contrary, a wholesome and faithful recital of a few simple facts which have transpired, not in the dreams of the glowing and poetical imagination, but in the sober and severe domains of reality. Having promised thus much for the truth and character of my tale, I shall proceed to dash in medias res without much further ceremony.

William Seymour (sorry am I, my old chum and companion, to be obliged to call you by any other than your own dear name) is one of those precious few whom to see and know is to love and admire. In fact, I never knew one who so seized and carried away, as it were, like a conqueror, the better feelings of our nature at first sight as the hero of my story; and long acquaintance with him on my part has but increased the estimation of the high qualities of his character. At the time when I first saw him, I shall never forget the singular beauty of his person blended with a certain grace which even then, young as he was, spread over his whole person and actions an almost indefinable charm. His mind, too, seemed to be of that cast where strength and softness, sternness and love are the most exquisitely combined, forming a gentle and yet deep-toned instrument of various and yet harmonious sound. In short, I never knew a mind where so much strength and depth and passion with all that is fond and pure and gentle were so beautifully mingled together. At the University, he was our champion and our hero; and I believe that we all to a man, without the least degree of envy, looked up to him as a sort of superior person. In the recitation-room he was the master; and the professor himself would sometimes express his admiration and astonishment when he solved a most difficult problem in mathematics with the utmost ease and fluency of language, and with the same grand and unflinching brow and the same gentle and, I might truly say, eloquent smile upon his countenance, as when, perhaps, in the evening walk, he was addressing one of his own peculiar and delicate compliments to certain sweet and kind-hearted girls who hung upon his arm with an almost dangerous rapture. I mention this so particu-

larly as an indication that he was perfectly at home everywhere. In every active sport, in the hurrying chase of the football he was still without an equal; and sometimes in the match at sparring, when he had mastered two or three of the most skillful in succession, he would burst out into a merry laugh that would ring like music in your ears; and yet it was perfectly evident from his manner and appearance that his laugh of victory was not for glorying, as Willis might express it, but was merely the result of high animal spirits strongly excited by the stirring action of the contest. And then, too, in his conversational powers, he was splendid beyond all comparison. Several of us classmates have often gone out with him on a brilliant moonlight evening to hear him talk of the glories of the deep and vaulted heavens. It was splendid to see his grand form towering beneath the silent and holy sky—and his lips uttered the noblest truths clothed in the most exquisite poetry of language, and yet expressed with the utmost scientific accuracy. I have sometimes felt the pure Omnipotent himself must take pride in the creature of his hands. But I am lingering, in spite of myself, in the description of this glorious fellow; and before I leave this connection of my story, or narrative, or biographical sketch, or whatever it may be called, I would only beg the indulgence of the reader while I relate a little incident which occurred not long before the merry college days were over. Several of us in company (of course, Seymour being one) had left our studies behind us, shaking off dull care, and were out on a journey of wanderings to gather a little refreshment, after our own fashion, both for the mind and body, during a vacation of two or three weeks, when it so happened that we fell in with a certain town, or a certain town fell in with us, (either way will do) with which we were so well pleased that we concluded to stop for a few days at least—in fact, there was every thing to make our stay pleasant, a happy looking people, and delightful scenery with a most enchanting river, &c. &c. There were a number of country seats in the vicinity of this river, some of them the most elegant I have ever seen; one of which to a certainty contained a very beautiful young woman (but married, reader,) who had, as every beautiful young married woman ought to have, a child as beautiful as herself—a little daughter of some five or six years of age. The circumstances that made us acquainted with them was full of affecting and holy interest. One of our favorite walks was on the banks of the river which I have before mentioned as being so enchanting, & in many places it was bordered with groves of thick and various foliage. The river made a rapid descent for the length of some sixty rods, at the termination of which there was a deep fall, where the waters poured down with tremendous violence upon the sharp and projecting rocks. While we were wandering amid our favorite scenes one sunny afternoon, suddenly we thought we heard a cry of agony at a little distance below us. We rushed immediately through some tangled brushwood that intervened, and beheld a young woman apparently in a state of distraction on the bank of the river, and a man who seemed to be in not a much better condition. We all fell a running at full speed, but Seymour who could always outstrip us when he pleased, dashed on ahead, and before we arrived on the spot, we saw him plunge with the spring of a tiger into the water. As we hastened on, what a thrilling sight met our view! There was the mother pale and breathless in her desperate agony... watching, oh how eagerly! as if life itself had passed from her silent bosom and gone to hover over her beautiful, her perishing child! And the father, who had been making other attempts than that of exposing himself to the perils of the water to save his child, so imminent seemed the danger, how wildly he looked upon the exertions of our noble friend! There was the dear child, the lovely daughter, fast in the influence of the powerful tide! And our youthful, our noble classmate was just in the act of taking hold of her garments... could he be saved? Alas, could either of them be saved? We all stood still, as if transfixed by death, and watched the struggle between the energy of a mortal arm and the strength of that determined tide. Oh, was not He, who rules the universe, then specially present with his Almighty spirit?... For awhile the stream appeared to have the mastery... they are drawn along by its influence—nearer—nearer—nearer—to the tremendous precipice! Great God, what shall save them now?... But all was not yet over. Suddenly, as if he were aided by an unseen spirit, our youthful friend seemed to put back the tide! and flinging the dear girl behind him and drawing her arms around his neck and clasping her wrists with his

left hand, he made such efforts as all human measurement might fail to describe. Enough that he gains the mastery—he draws towards the shore... nearer—nearer still—a few, only a few more strokes with that noble arm—yes, yes, he comes—he reaches the land—he springs from the wave—and the lovely child is in her mother's arms! The mother clasped her for a moment to her bosom in death-like silence... then raising her head, as her eye met the glance of the preserver of her child, who stood leaning against a tree while his countenance seemed to express the intense repose of a more than mortal satisfaction, she sprang towards him with an irresistible impulse, and clasping her arms around his neck kissed him over and over again with convulsive energy. The beautiful child was saved, and the mother, too, rescued from death in her daughter's preservation.

Some years had elapsed since the events last described; and I had become a resident in the village of—, one of the loveliest of the lovely villages in the 'Empire State.' Here, according to the common course of things, my acquaintance had become more or less numerous, and the pleasure of social intercourse with a happy and kind-hearted people combined with the soft and, in some instances, gorgeous charms of Nature, had made my residence extremely agreeable. Here was one of those lakes of clear blue water so often to be met with in that glorious state, with its meandering borders, balmy stillness, and occasionally a remnant of the primeval forest towering over it in solemn and stately grandeur. Happy, happy times have I had in sailing over the blue waters with Mary and Anna and Eveline, and a few young men of that pleasant village, the remembrance of whom will not easily pass away. God bless them all, though many years have fled since I dwelt among their smiling faces. There was one young lady in particular who deserves a tribute to her person and accomplishments from a nobler pen than mine. I shall call her simply in this tale Eliza. It seems that her father had been unfortunate in some speculations at the East, and with the remains of his once extensive property had emigrated to the Western part of the state of New York. Here he had a plenty for mere subsistence, and in the course of four or five years' residence, had in a measure revived the prosperity of his temporal affairs; but still he was far from being wealthy. Eliza was the elder of two daughters, his only children, one of whom died a few months after my arrival. I have been told by the physician who attended upon the last sickness of Mary, that her decline and death-bed, with all the attending circumstances, had a soft and yet radiant charm thrown around them holy and beautiful beyond all description. The disease was the consumption; that disease, in which it frequently appears as if earth had faded away from the sight of the sufferer, and the far away and bright purity of heaven began to shine softly through the spirit, even before the existence of this world had ceased. Eliza, for fear of endangering the health of her mother, would not permit her to perform many of the services for the sick; but, night and day, she watched herself and tended by the side of her lovely sister, lovelier still in decline, with a devotion which seemed to have been inspired by a more than mortal power. I have sometimes thought when a young and delicate female puts forth a strength and endurance beyond all human estimate in the time of sickness and suffering, when her services are the most needed, that her gentle and fragile frame is sustained by an unseen hand. Oh, may not some attendant angel, commissioned from above, be hovering around her, dealing out for her support a portion of his calm and immortal strength? May not his fadeless wings uphold her drooping body, and his unwearied breath be breathed into her bosom? How dear, how hollowed the thought! And though we may deem such special and holy interference improbable, yet who shall dare stamp it with the seal of impossibility? Let us always recollect that He who 'rideth on the wings of the mighty winds, and casteth underneath his feet the darkness of the sky,' can move more kindly, more gently, than the fondest sister through the chamber of the dying and beautiful girl!

It was perhaps nearly a year after the death of Eliza's sister, that my old friend and class mate arrived in the village on a tour of recreation and pleasure. Right glad was I to behold the light of his countenance, and I believe that he also felt an ardent satisfaction in the meeting. My joy was greatly enhanced when he concluded on account of the attractions of the place to make a pause in his journey for a few days. Many were the charms in anticipation of renewing our old intercourse,

talking over old sports, old studies and old companions. Nor were we disappointed in these our anticipations. Morning and evening we strayed on the shores of the lake, over the winding hills, through the bowery vallies, culled flowers & all things sweet and fairy-like, while William looked up and thanked Heaven that he had been blessed with so many temporal advantages, of health, kind relatives, true-hearted friends and a plenty of wealth besides to enable him to enjoy with full satisfaction all the fair things of the world.

One evening, as usual, we were taking our lingering ramble, as the sun looked out from his palace of the West in the king-like blaze of his retiring glory. I suppose it must be owing to its daily occurrence, that we so little think of the unearthly magnificence of the gorgeous sunset. What can equal it in splendor. All that we can dream, all that we can imagine, is faint in comparison with the wondrous golden glory that lingers around the gates of the closing day! The lake, on the evening referred to, seemed like a mirror wherein loveliness, imaged from above, lay as if enshrined. You look upon its waters & see within their blue deep bosom the picture as of some celestial paradise! We stood some time on a gentle eminence in contemplation of the splendor of the scene with thoughts, as I believe, so intense, that we had not spoken for several minutes; when, suddenly, from behind an intervening wood, at a little distance from us, we saw a lady and gentleman make their appearance with a slow and thoughtful step, apparently in as deep contemplation of the gorgeous scene before them, as were ourselves. The lady was dressed very simple in black, and as the distance was not great between us, we were able to discern something of the all glorious beauty of her form and countenance. My friend touched me gently on the shoulder, and whispered, 'who is she?' Could I, could any one ever mistake her? I knew it was Eliza, and her father. I told him. As I looked upon her and upon William, I could not help thinking what a beautiful bride and bridegroom they would be, and how happy a creature of such loveliness, talent and sensibility might be made in the arms of so noble a husband. However, I soon began to think that it would not be William's fault if it did not turn out as I wished, for I saw a look of the completest admiration gradually developing itself upon his expressive countenance. I took him by the arm, inquiring if he would not like to be introduced. You see how she looks, and I have many times spoken to you of her true and noble character. He answered in the affirmative. As we walked slowly towards them, I observed that I could not claim to be particularly acquainted with either father or daughter, but I expected that both of them would gladly excuse my presumption in introducing to their knowledge a person of his accomplishments and demeanor. In fact, I should have had some scruples about introducing an ordinary person, upon so slight an acquaintance, to a gentleman and lady of the mind and manners which I so well knew by reputation Mr. ... and his daughter to possess; but so vividly did I recollect the elegance and superiority of person and demeanor which belonged to my friend William of old, and which, by additional years, had become, if possible, still more attractive, that I felt convinced not only my own introduction would be sufficient in this case, but that without any introduction at all, he would make himself acquainted, if he pleased, with any lady or gentleman the best bred and of the strictest etiquette in the country, without either of them being offended at his freedom, or thinking that he had transgressed in civility. We had advanced but a few steps when Eliza and her father turned in our direction. It seemed, but it might have been fancy, that her full dark eye looked upon my friend a little more expressive, if possible, than usual. Whether from agitation, or some other cause, I do not know, but she suddenly stooped as we were approaching, and in so doing a rose fell from her bosom. My friend no sooner saw it, than, instantly dropping my arm, he sprang towards her with his peculiarly light and graceful step and caught up the rose, before she could fully perceive his object. She blushed slightly, and, as I thought, still more, as in touching his hat in token of respect, he passed the lovely flower with a careless and, perhaps, intentional grace over his lips, and returned it to her with a few words which I did not distinctly overhear. I was near enough, however, to perceive to my full satisfaction by the expression of her dark magnificent eye, that this little circumstance was not altogether disagreeable. As I came up, I spoke to Mr. ... and his daughter, and gave Seymour an introduction to them in my best manner; but it already appeared as if it were scarce-

ly needed, and that I stood a fair chance of being soon forgotten in the presence of my powerful friend. We loitered around the lake, and gazed upon the glorious scene for some time longer, but the part which I performed was rather that of a looker-on, than a companion. Perhaps I ought to give a more particular account, than I have done, of the personal appearance of Eliza. It would certainly be more in accordance with the character of a novelist or poet to do so, but I do not pretend to the honors of either, and I can only relate in a very plain way a plain matter-of-fact story. But the reader must imagine to himself a maiden on the verge of womanhood with a form of the most perfect developments, and a countenance of the softest and yet intensest beauty. Her form had usually a certain exquisite fullness and elegance of proportion which only belong to the masterpieces of creation. At present, however, she had lost a portion of her rounded appearance from long confinement in the sick-chamber, and grief for the loss of an only sister whom she dearly loved. Her countenance, in some degree, was affected by the same cause; but the melancholy that pervaded the expression of her matchless features rendered them, perhaps, still more attractive. There was something, I know not what, of unearthly loveliness that dwelt in her pure and radiant eyes, as they shone through the lashes which seemed fondly to droop over them with their gentle shadowing. A few glossy curls dallied over a forehead which has never been equalled by the chisel or the sculptor, or the imagination of the poet. The shape and the hue of her lips were such as might have been drawn and painted by love itself—and the smile that lingered around them seemed like an angel's gift upon the shrine of beauty which should have been immortal! On that evening, as I watched involuntarily the young and noble creatures together, I thought I had never seen two so lovely. I noticed also that the father, as occasionally a look of unutterable fondness passed from his daughter to William, was not without an interest already in his favor; that look seemed to say 'you may indeed be worthy of even her.' He doated upon his daughter with all of a father's deepest feeling, now that she was the only one. I do not blame him for his fondness—to have loved her less would have been doing injustice to her almost faultless and little less than angelic character. As my friend appeared to become more and more interested in the company of Eliza, I managed to fall into conversation with her father, and succeeded in dropping some information, as if by accident, concerning his whereabouts et cetera. On our return to the village, we received an invitation to call, which William immediately availed himself of, (I hope he will be mastered now, said I to myself, for he had a great reputation of resisting the 'little god,') but on account of some business engagements I was obliged to decline. A few days only had elapsed from the first interview, when I became fully convinced from one or two calls which I had made in company with William at Mr. ...'s house and some other circumstances, that the young couple were falling in love (to use a homely term) as deeply and truly as two young hearts had ever been smitten, the one with the other. A circumstance, however, occurred about this time which excited in my bosom some degree of amusement. Eliza's father came to me apparently laboring under the oppression of some deep and powerful feeling. He took me aside and asked me if I were certain of the character of Seymour. I told him I was his class mate & had known him intimately for many years. I inquired why he had put the question. He colored slightly and replied in effect, that he looked upon Mr. Seymour as a remarkable young man. There was a fascination about him which seemed to be irresistible. Here he made a pause as if at a loss how to express himself. At last he continued, 'to be plain with you, I was fearful of the ascendancy which he might obtain over the affections of my daughter, unless he were certainly known to be strictly honorable. Once I would not have believed it possible that I could have feared for Eliza; but a father is sometimes very foolish, and my wife also concluded that Mr. Seymour was a young man so unusually fascinating, that we ought to have some positive knowledge of his character.' I laughed outright in Mr. ...'s face, and assured him that I would pledge my life for the honor of the noble soul in every respect—that I would trust him as a superior being. He appeared to be in some measure reassured by my earnestness, and went away with a smiling but rather ashamed expression of countenance.

A short time after this, as I was passing down the street in the afternoon of a pleasant summer day, I saw my friend and Eliza coming from an opposite direction in a man-

ner that plainly indicated, according to my judgment, that they had already begun to think of a certain serious but very silly thing. I declare I even paused myself to take a survey of them as they came along—they were so grandly beautiful.

(To be continued.)

From the Quebec Gazette.

Third failure of the Provincial Legislature of Lower Canada.

The meeting of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, was closed by Proclamation on the 26th inst. having met on the 18th.

It is the third meeting of the Assembly elected in the fall of 1834, which has proved an entire failure, by the acts of the Representative Branch, under various pretences.

The first failed because the Governor, on the refusal of the Assembly to make good according to promise, the advances previously made on their address for contingencies, refused to make further advances.

The second failure arose from the refusal of the Assembly to proceed till the second Branch, which is appointed according to the constitution by the Crown, for life, was rendered elective.

The third has failed on the same grounds, and to preserve the appearance of consistency.

The divisions in the House shew that the national distinctions which were avowedly acted upon by that body, for the first time, in 1834, have still a material influence in the dissensions which prevail.

In the late divisions it will be found that the majority, for not proceeding, was made up of the members representing counties where the electors of 'French origin,' are the majority: while the majority of the members who voted for proceeding with the public business, consisted of members representing the counties where electors not of French origin compose the majority; those styled in the 92 resolutions, 'of British or foreign origin.'

Such divisions could not possibly be formed on any other grounds than those connected with national distinctions, however much, of late, it may have been attempted to disavow them—by the leaders of the majority, and to rally under new names. We will not attempt to decide who was originally to blame in acting upon these distinctions. It is sufficient for our purpose to show that they are still acted upon, and have again occasioned the failure of a session of the Legislature, which was so much wanted.

How or when they will be removed; when 'the peace, welfare and good government of the Province,' for which the Assembly is constituted to act with the other branches, will form the sole object of consideration for the members elected to the Assembly, as well as of those who chose them, it is difficult to conjecture. Three failures, originating in these distinctions, seem to leave very little hope of a more favorable result. It can indeed hardly be expected under the elective system. The aforementioned national distinctions divide the population of Lower Canada into two classes; about one-third being of 'British or foreign origin,' and two-thirds of 'French origin.' A legislation based on these distinctions, or on any other consideration than the welfare of the whole population, would be insufferable, and could never promote the only legitimate ends of legislation.

If the English Government was out of the question altogether, the difficulty would still remain; as it has its origin in the composition of the existing population. A legislation by the majority of a population so circumstanced, would be the most odious tyranny over the minority, and could have no permanent duration in a country in the local position of Lower Canada.

What remedy the Imperial Government, whose legitimate authority and real power is paramount in the province, may now adopt, is not for us to pretend to determine. The Assembly and the leaders of the majority seem to have pointed it out, by repudiating the powers given to them by the act of the British Parliament under which they are constituted, and by telling the British Government, at their late meetings, that they consider themselves as absolved from their allegiance, and submit only to a government of Force.

This appears to be the government of their own choice, for which, alone, they seem to think themselves qualified. For our part, we should say that the majority of the Assembly having renounced the privileges conferred on them, the British Government is bound to provide a local government for the country, not merely of force but of justice, to all descriptions of its subjects in the province; and we now have no apprehensions of any other, from a government constituted as is that of England; a government in which justice has had more power than in countries under any other authority.

The benefits to be derived from an enlightened legislature, guided by justice to all the inhabitants, and the sole desire of promoting the welfare and happiness of the people, are obvious, and were all within the reach of the established local legislature before the Assembly repudiated the constitution under which it was assembled: with such a legislation:

1°. The general education of the people would be facilitated on a permanent basis.

2°. The municipal affairs of the different localities would be placed under the

management of those chiefly interested in their advancement, with the power of local assessment.

3°. The administration of justice would be rendered independent, and facilitated to all parts of the province.

4°. The projects of public improvement would be submitted to a board of intelligent and scientific men, and the surplus revenue applied for objects too expensive for the localities and of common interest to the whole province.

5°. All impediments to the settlement of unoccupied lands would be removed, and facilities offered for their occupation, and a free scope, aid and protection given to agricultural improvements, and to trade and industry of every description.

6°. The public servants would be well and regularly paid; and all salaries and fees inquired into by disinterested commissioners and equitably established in proportion to the services rendered, all high public functionaries being made responsible before an independent and enlightened tribunal.

7°. The public revenues and accounts would be regularly enquired into, stated and settled, by competent and impartial authority, the immense arrears of advances heretofore made, be accounted for, and finally settled.

There can be no doubt but that the Legislative council would have passed any proper bills for these purposes, but as they all relate to the public money, such Bills, according to parliamentary usage, can only originate with the Assembly.—The concurrence of the British Government in all of them, has already been repeatedly offered to the Assembly, which has as repeatedly refused or neglected to provide for them, under paltry personal considerations or national distinctions; and the majority of the electors have approved of the doings!

Those who have disapproved of their conduct, ought not, however, to be any longer deprived of benefits so essential, and which they have a right to expect from the British Government, being well determined to perform all their duties to that Government, and, therefore, justly entitled to their rights.

The following statement of the payments to be made under the Vote of Credit of the House of Commons of the 3d July, and of the Revenues in the Provincial Chest, up to the 1st May last, is probably nearly correct:

Balance of salaries due to 31st October, 1835,	Stg. £50,744 0 0
Pensions to the same date,	2,138 0 0
Contingencies of various offices and postage,	21,857 0 0
Advance from Military chest,	31,000 0 0
Probable amount of expenses from 31st Oct. to 10 April, 1837,	31,700 0 0
Stg. £137,439 0 0	
(The above secured upon the general revenue of the province.)	
Payable out of the Land Funds,	4,721 0 0
Stg. £142,160 0 0	
Estimated amount in the Receiver General's chest, to 1st May, 1837,	148,992 0 0

Surplus beyond what necessary to cover the payments to 10th April, 1837, leaving the current revenue to meet the current expenditure.

N. B.—All the appropriations by Acts of the Legislature are supposed to have been paid previous to 1st May, 1837.

It is said that the arrears due to the late Advocate General, and the Auditor General of Public Account, are to be paid out of the Land Funds.

From the Quebec Gazette.

Change in the composition of the Legislative Council, and falsehood of the pretext of the Assembly for not proceeding to business.

Few of our readers are aware of the changes which have occurred in the Legislative Council by the effect of time and the nominations made since 1829. They have, in reality, given to that body an entire new character.

The following are the members who were present when the address in answer to the Governor's speech was passed on the 22nd ult., with some particulars not perhaps generally noticed:—

Jonathan Sewell, Chief Justice, President, a native of Massachusetts, a Protestant, (Church of England,) formerly Attorney General and member of the Assembly.

James Cuthbert, a native of Canada, a Roman Catholic, formerly a member of the Assembly, a large landed proprietor.

Pierre Dominique Debartzch, a native of Canada, of French and German origin, a Roman Catholic, a large landed proprietor, formerly a member of the Assembly, and latterly a leader of the party of the As-

sembly in the council, in favour of an elective council.

John Stewart, a native of Scotland, a protestant, (church of England,) commissioner of Jesuits' Estates, Master of the Trinity House.

Denis B. Viger, a native of Canada, of French origin, a Roman Catholic, a large proprietor, formerly member of the assembly, late agent of that house in England, in favor of an elective council.

François X. Malliot, a native of Canada, of French origin, a Roman Catholic, formerly a member of the assembly, voted for a change in the constitution of the council.

Barthelemi Joliette, a native of Canada, of French origin, a Roman Catholic, a large proprietor, formerly a member of the assembly voted for a change in the constitution of the council.

Pierre De Rocheblave, a native of Canada, of French origin, a Roman Catholic, a large proprietor, formerly of the Assembly.

Robert U. Harwood, a native of England, Protestant a large landed proprietor.

Antoine G. Collard, a native of Canada, of French origin, a Roman Catholic, a physician and a proprietor.

Robert Jones, a native of Canada, a Protestant, a large proprietor.

François Quirouet, a native of Canada, of French origin, a Roman Catholic, a proprietor, formerly a member of the assembly, voted generally in opposition to the colonial administration.

Joseph Masson, a native of Canada, of French origin, a Roman Catholic, a merchant and large proprietor.

The whole number on the list is 30
Total present on the 22nd August, of whom eight have been elected members of the assembly. 13

Absent from the Province:—The Lord Bishop, Messrs. Forsyth, Grant, and Moffat. 4

Messrs. Hale, Ryland, Coffin, M'Kenzie, Hatt, Gagy, Guy, and Baxter were incapable of attending from age or sickness. 8
Absent, of which three are French Canadians. 5

30—30
Recapitulation of the members present on the 22nd August, viz. 13

Natives of the province, of French Origin, Roman Catholics. 8
Do. not of French origin, but Catholic, 1

Not natives—Protestants. 3
Natives, do. 1

4
Natives of the Pro. and Catholic. 9

Majority of natives and Catholics present. 4

Total members, not absent from the Province, able to attend. 18
Of which are of French origin, and Catholics. 12

Not of French origin, and Protestants. 6—18

French origin and Catholic majority of all that can attend. Six!

Reader! Judge for yourself, from this statement, how far the pretext of the Assembly...that the composition of the council is hostile to the majority of the population...is founded; or that they are not disposed to co-operate in passing any bill which may be for the general good of the country. Five of the thirteen actually voted with the majority of the assembly till they were called to the council; and three more of them, being a majority of the assembly. Of Executive officers, or in any way liable to be influenced by the executive, two only were present. In 1827 the number of placement was a majority of the whole viz...seventeen out of twenty seven.

We dare the papers in the interest of Mr. PAPINEAU to publish this statement, and contradict it.

From the Montreal Herald.

Yesterday came on before the criminal court the case of The Queen vs. James Foster, for forgery, in forging Mr. Souigny's signature to a note for 1s. 3d., and uttering the same. As the question involved in this trial is of some interest, we give below the details.

The Queen vs. James Foster,—On an indictment for forgery.

The indictment was laid against the prisoner for forging and uttering as forged, a counterfeit promissory note, for the payment of One Shilling and Three Pence, the said note purporting to have been made and signed by F. Souigny.

Mr. Badgley, the Prisoner's counsel, took several objections against the indictment, and amongst others the following:—The contradictory character of the note in question, which purported to be for the payment of 1s. 3d. in sums of not less than five shillings; a mode of payment certainly never contemplated by the maker of the note, and in itself as novel as inconsistent and ridiculous. The Provincial Statute, 10th and 11th George 4th, c. 5th, having declared, that no Bank or other Note under the value of five dollars, except the notes of incorporated Banks, shall be offered or given in payment under a penalty.

It was contended, that where an act was prohibited under a penalty, a contract to do it is made void, and as the forged note in

question was not within the provisions of the Provincial Statute, it was therefore illegal and void, and could not support the indictment. That the present instrument was not a promissory note, because being made payable in current bank notes of this city, the value or consideration not being 'money' absolutely, which is the principal requisite of a note of this description, it was not a legal or valid promissory note, and could not maintain the indictment; to support a conviction, it was material that the false instrument on the face of it, and its very frame should not be illegal.

That the Statute 2d George 2d upon which the indictment was framed, having specifically made the forgery of 'promissory notes, &c.' for the 'payment of money,' felony and a special offence, the forged instrument in question not being for the payment of money, but for current Bank Notes of this city, the indictment must be quashed, and a case was cited where the Judges in England discharged a prisoner for having forged 'a note for one guinea, payable in cash or Bank of England notes,' stating that however useful Bank of England notes might be for the purposes of trade, they were not in law considered as money; that the current Bank notes of this city not being of more value than those of the Bank of England could not be better protected.

The Attorney General viewed the objections in a general manner, and received the question in its effect upon the circulation of the paper currency, stating that it would have the effect of inducing parties to withdraw their notes from circulation.

Mr. Fisher, also counsel for the prisoner was stopped in his reply to the Attorney General by the Chief Justice, who said that the court was only called upon to give an opinion upon the case, as it then appeared before it and upon the face of the indictment. That there should be some criminal punishment as a protection against fraud, and there might be a fraud in this case, but the court confined its opinion to the effect of the Statute of George the 2d upon which this indictment was laid, and by that Statute the forged instrument is no promissory note, because it was made payable in current Bank notes of this city, and not in money as required by the Statute, it is not, therefore, a promissory note, and the indictment must be quashed.

The court wished to be understood that it did not express any opinion upon the other objections urged in favor of the prisoner.

Upon motion being made by the prisoner's counsel, the indictment was quashed, and the prisoner discharged therefrom without trial.

ENGLAND.

THE PROROGATION.
Her Majesty then read, in a clear and unfeigned tone, and with an unequalled sweetness of voice, the following most Gracious Speech:—

'My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I have been anxious to seize the first opportunity of meeting you, in order that I might repeat in person my cordial thanks for your condolence upon the death of his late Majesty, and the expressions of attachment and affection with which you congratulated me upon my accession to the Throne. I am very desirous of renewing the assurance of my determination to maintain the Protestant Religion, as established by law; to secure to all, the free exercise of the rights of conscience; to protect the liberties and to promote the welfare of all classes of the community.

'I rejoice that, in ascending the Throne, I find the country in amity with all foreign powers; and while I faithfully perform the engagements of the Crown, and carefully watch over the interests of my subjects, it shall be the constant object of my solicitude to maintain the blessings of peace.

'Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
'I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the public service of the year, as well as the provision you have made to meet the payments usually chargeable upon the Civil List.

'I will give directions that the public expenditure, in all its branches, be administered with the strictest economy.

'My Lords and Gentlemen:

'In taking leave of this Parliament, I return to my thanks for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the public business of the country.

'Although your labors have been unexpectedly interrupted, by the melancholy event which has taken place, I trust that they will have the beneficial effect of advancing the progress of legislation in a new Parliament. I perceive, with satisfaction, that you have brought to maturity some useful measures, among which I regard with peculiar interest the amendment of the criminal code, and the reduction of the number of capital punishments. I hail this mitigation of the severity of the law as an auspicious commencement of my reign.

'I ascend the Throne with a deep sense of the responsibility which is imposed upon me; but I am supported by the consciousness of my own right intentions, and by my dependence upon the protection of Almighty God. It will be my care to strengthen our institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, by discreet improvement wherever improvement is required, and to do all in my power to compose and allay animosity and discord.

'Acting upon these principles, I shall upon all occasions, look with confidence to the wisdom of Parliament and the affections of my people, which form the true

support of the dignity of the Crown, and insure the stability of the Constitution.'

The following items of intelligence are from the Belfast Northern Whig, from the 20th to the 29th July, with which we have been favored:—

O'Connell is a candidate for Dublin, with Robert Hatton, of Summerfield. He announced himself in a humorous speech at the Trades' Political Union on the 19th July, which concludes:—'Let us not be guilty of the smallest breach of the law or crime in the eyes of God, but peaceful, loyal and determined. Let us rally for old Ireland and the Queen—the Queen and old Ireland.'

On the 23d he was at Rathcormac on an electioneering tour.

The Courier of the 28th July states the Whig's gain at 16. The loss, 15.

The Standard of the same date claims a gain of five for the Tories.

Lord John Russell is elected at Stroud, with Mr. Scrope. Mr. Ellice is again returned for Coventry.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir George Gipps Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

Her Majesty has appointed the Duke of Sussex Captain General of the Royal Artillery Company.

It is said that the Princess Clementine, third daughter of Louis Philippe, is to be married to the hereditary Prince of Saxa Cobourg.

The public mourning is to cease on the 3d August.

A dispatch dated July 21st, from Mar-seilles, says, that Don Carlos after being three days before Valencia had marched upon Madrid. Espartero was at Gaudalaxara.

For the Mississquoi Standard.

THE FIRE SIDE—No. 39.

The tenderest ties of friendship are liable to be cut apart: for here all things are liable to change. It is marked on all things human; that we should not fix our hearts upon them, but stand fast, 'having our loins girt about with truth,' ready to follow when it pleases God to call.

Thirty years ago the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Stewart, the late Lord Bishop of Quebec came to this place, where he remained as Parish minister for the space of eight years. He has now, after a life of usefulness, departed this life. He was the third son of the late Earl of Galloway in Scotland, the head of an ancient noble family. Dr. Stewart was educated for the church, and entered, at the proper age, on the duties of the ministry, determined, through the grace of God assisting him, to spend and be spent, in the service of his divine Redeemer, and many can witness how faithfully and piously he persevered unto the end. The first of the christian virtues was most conspicuous in the character of this eminent servant of God. He was, emphatically, 'clothed with humility.' One would suppose, if the trial had not been made, and the result not seen and exemplified, that a person brought up as he was, and possessed of a fortune not certainly very large, but sufficiently large to make him independent, with great prospects before him, and powerful friends to further views he might be supposed to have entertained, would have been a very unpromising missionary for a new settlement in America. But the trial was made, and the result was seen, and that result was so far from shewing that persons brought up and educated in the higher walks of life are necessarily unfit for the duties of a humble, laborious missionary, that on the contrary, it set an example before the English population of the two Canadas of indefatigable labour, ardent zeal, and self-denial that few can equal. I had the happiness of enjoying his acquaintance for twenty-five years, and can therefore pay this tribute to his memory from personal knowledge. He was a humble disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus. His humility was manifested in every step of his life. He had that which the apostle calls 'bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness and long suffering.' His income would have furnished him with the luxuries and elegances of life, but he did not lay it out on worldly gratifications. He mortified his earthly affections, and, like the apostle, subdued in himself the love of the world, and brought his mind and his body into subjection to the self-denying precepts of the Gospel. He looked on his income as consecrated to the service of God, and on himself as only a steward, to lay out the remainder after his moderate wants were supplied, for the promoting of religion and the assistance of the poor. His general calculation was to make the two ends of his year meet—his disbursements to balance his income. When he had an overplus, he soon found objects on which to lay it out.

Dr. Stewart was remarkable for his resignation to the will of God in all things. He always spoke of the Almighty as the supreme Governor of the world, and, having this view habitually on his mind, he recognized the hand of God in every event and dispensation of providence; and hence, possessed his soul in patience, doing his duty faithfully, and leaving the result to God.

He was conscientiously honest, candid, straightforward, without any mystery in his views, language or proceedings as any man I ever knew. He was eminently so from principle—the same in all places and in all companies, without disguise, and without guile, ever seeking to do good. He was a bright example of charity in his opinions and sentiments respecting others. So expansive was his charity in this respect that no man denied it. Conscientious in his attachment to the principles and worship of his own church, he nevertheless a heart open to all the faithful followers of his Lord, without respect to their de-

nominations, whenever they came in his way. He was indeed what we daily pray for, and what the church which he served requires of her members, to be in 'charity with all men.' Neither in the freest conversation, nor in his public preaching, could a word be detected that showed either a spirit of bigotry or intolerance, but kindness, charity and benevolence to all.

He was the friend of the poor. His heart was easily affected by the tale of woe and sight of distress. No sooner did his eye behold an object of charity than his hand was ready to impart relief, in money, or clothing, or food, or medicine as the case might require. His kindness of nature was, no doubt, liable to the imposition of the designing hypocrite, and if ever it was so, the sin is on the skirts of the deceiver and not on his.

He was the generous, liberal friend of education, as every one in this place knows, contributing to the building of school houses—procuring books for those who had need, and paying for the tuition of one or two more children in a variety of schools, besides some that he brought up and educated altogether at his own expense.

His meek and forgiving disposition was no less remarkable than his humility and benevolence. Being naturally of a cheerful disposition, not subject to lowness of spirits, he might sometimes have the appearance, to those that did not know him, from the ardor of his manner, and the vivacity of his replies, of being hasty; but if, on any such occasions, he became aware of the slightest umbrage being taken, he was sure to do away all the unpleasant effects, by his ever flowing kindness and condescending goodness. As for feeling himself at any time, or under any circumstances, affronted, ill-used, or offended, I never knew one instance. He did not allow himself to be affected in this manner. I never knew him to have any accounts of this nature to settle. He was entirely above all such petty annoyances. He looked upon none with an evil, jealous eye...and if any thing wore the appearance, he wiped it away from his mind by a charitable construction. My limits will admit of no more. A good man he truly was, whose like we seldom see.

J. R.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, SEPT. 12, 1837.

We beg to inform our Quebec subscribers that Mr. JOSEPH TARDIE is agent for the Missiskoui Standard, and is authorized to receive all dues and grant acquittances.

On Sunday last our amiable and pious clergyman preached a funeral sermon for the late Honorable and Right Reverend Dr. Stewart. For such a duty circumstances had peculiarly qualified Mr. Reid;...one of the deceased bishop's oldest and most intimate friends, and pastor of the deceased bishop's first congregation. Under these circumstances Mr. Reid, with great propriety viewed Dr. Stewart less, as a bishop in the church, than as a member of society and a minister of the gospel, less as the ecclesiastical ruler of the Canadas than as the zealous and distinguished apostle of the Eastern Townships.

Most of our readers are aware, that the lamented prelate, of whom we are now writing, was a younger son of a Scotch Nobleman and the possessor of a small fortune. How delightful to every person of proper feeling to see one, who was nursed in the lap of luxury and trained to high expectations of worldly preferment, voluntarily undertake the obscure labours and severe hardships of a colonial missionary. As Mr. Reid well remarked, superficial thinkers would have deemed such a man incapable of performing such a task. But by those, who can appreciate the influence of moral training and lofty feeling, a different result was to be expected. For surmounting difficulties of every kind mental resolution is far more efficacious than bodily strength, and, amid all the hardships and horrors of the peninsular war, the Duke of Wellington almost invariably had reason to prefer the services of the well born and delicately nurtured. Such men have one motive peculiar to themselves, for they have, as it were, given their parents and ancestors as pledges for their own good conduct. But be these things as they may, Dr. Stewart was eminently successful. If we may borrow the language and sentiments of the country, he was eminently successful as a religious 'bushwhacker,' 'clearing' corner after corner of His Master's vineyard. No sooner had he planted a congregation in one spot, than he resolutely broke new ground elsewhere. During all these labours he was liberally devoting his own private money to works of temporal or of spiritual benefit. His munificence knew no limit but that of necessity, he never held his hand, while he had any thing to give. On this subject Mr. Reid's knowledge of facts was minute and various; and as to one instance we may mention, that, during two years of the bishop's absence from the province, Mr. Reid's expenditure on his account for the education of poor children alone amounted to four hundred dollars.

Dr Stewart was no bigot. His heart was open to all who sincerely believed in our Lord Jesus Christ; and an extract from the Montreal Gazette, which Mr. Reid introduced into his sermon, shewed in what estimation he was held by christians in different denominations from himself. Would to God, that those, who delight in censuring and reviling the Church of England, could have heard, what we have heard, and seen, what we have seen, of the late Bishop's piety, charity and simplicity.

The propitious change, which has taken place in the weather during the past week, must be a subject of congratulation and thankfulness to all the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships. With the single exception of Corn, which fortunately, however, does not cover much ground, every crop is unusually luxuriant and promises to be housed in good order and matchless abundance. During the ensuing year, the Eastern Townships, instead of deriving their supply of bread from Montreal as they did last winter to a melancholy extent, will have enough and to spare of excellent wheat, and will pour into the cities considerable quantities of flour in addition to the ordinary supplies of butter, beef and pork. The prices of surplus produce, it is true, will be low; but, in the newer sections of the country, the very lowness of prices will prove highly beneficial by cheapening the cost of labour and extending the facilities of agricultural improvement. When it is considered, how much art has still to do for nature even on the best farms of the Townships, it will be seen, how far and in what one good harvest may be made the nurse of many others. From all sections of the country the reports of the crops are equally cheering. What a pitch of prosperity might not our hills and our valleys attain, if treated with liberality, or even with justice, by the Provincial Legislature. As matters now are managed, our natural advantages are checked and neutralized both by positive and by negative evils. Useful laws are permitted to expire; and the money, that should be expended in schools, roads and bridges, is locked up in the public chest. But the most wonderful thing of all is the fact, that the authors of all this mischief profess to be public benefactors & are believed by many foolish men to be so.

We understand that Mr. Walcott, Civil Secretary, and Mr. Routh, the commissary General, were in town yesterday, making arrangements for the immediate payment of the public officers, which will be effected this week.—Mont. Her.

We understand that letters from Halifax, received by yesterday's mail, report the resumption of specie payments by the Banks in that city; and that no extraordinary run, except upon one day, had attended this operation, nor had accommodation in the way of discounts, on good paper for bona fide transactions, diminished in consequence of this return to the usual course of business with banking establishments.—Quebec Mercury.

Married.
At Montreal, on the 20th ult, by the Rev. John Bethune, Mr. Thom, Advocate, to Miss Blackford, late of Tooting, Surrey, England.
At Burlington, Vt. on Wednesday the 3d Aug. last, by the Rev. J. K. Converse, Mr. E. M. Toof, of the Seigniory of St. Armand, to Miss Ann Robinson of the former place.
At the Parish of St. Thomas, on Sunday the 3d inst. by the Rev. M. Townsend, John Derick, Esq. to Miss Ophelia Edy, of the Parish of St. George. On Monday following the happy couple and a large number of friends met at the dwelling house of Conrad Derick. Esq. where they partook of the best the country affords, spent the afternoon very agreeably.—Com.

Died.
At Sagerville, on the 23 instant, Jacob Sager, in his 44th year. He was the first child born in Sagerville; has always led an exemplary life and died a sincere christian.—Mr. Sager has left a wife and seven children, and a large number of friends to lament his loss.—Com.

Notice.

THE British American Land Company have erected, at the County Town of Sherbrooke, in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, an extensive range of

Machinery,

on the River MAGOG; and having now established the works for the benefit of the district, they are disposed to let them in whole or in part, to

Woolen

Manufacturers,

Lumber Merchants, Flour Millers, or other artisans requiring a powerful first motion, such as Nail Manufacturers, Turners, Carriage Makers, Coopers, &c. And offers for hiring any part of these works, or for additional motions, may be addressed to the Company's Commissioners at Sherbrooke.

The Company have now opened up by roads and bridges a fertile tract of country on the SALMON RIVER, where settlers will find every facility and advantage which can usually be expected in a new country.
September 4th, 1837. V3 21 4w

Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, and until further notice.

From Montreal.	From Laprairie.
Princess Victoria.	Cars, by Locomotive.
9 o'clock, A. M.	10 o'clock, A. M.
12 1/2 " P. M.	5 " P. M.
4 " P. M.	

From St. Johns.	From Laprairie.
Cars, by Locomotive.	Princess Victoria.
9 o'clock, A. M.	6 1-2 o'clock, A. M.
1 " P. M.	10 1-2 " A. M.
	Quarter past 2, P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Montreal.	From St. Johns.
Princess Victoria.	Cars, by Locomotive.
10 o'clock, A. M.	8 o'clock, A. M.
4 " P. M.	2 " P. M.

First class Passengers through . . . 5s. 0d.
Second do do do . . . 2s. 6d.
To and from St. Johns or Montreal same day . . . 7s. 6d.

Children half price.
Application for freight or passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria.

The public will take notice, that in order to prevent those losses, mistakes and vexatious delays which must arise, unless due order and regularity be observed in the receiving and delivering of freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following regulations:
1st.—All freight intended to cross the Railroad or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the Line, half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay may take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the freight to be regularly Way-Billed.
2d.—No freight will be considered as delivered to the Company unless a Shipping List or Bill of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.
3d.—Freight from Montreal for Laprairie will be delivered on the Company's wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.
4th.—Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain, will be delivered at the Station House.
5th.—Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie will be delivered at the Station House.
6th.—Freight for Montreal will be considered as delivered on the wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the owner or consignee.
Montreal, Sept. 5. V3 22—6w.

AUCTION SALES.

BY A. LAFRAMBOISE.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF MANUFACTURED FURS.—On MONDAY the 25th of SEPTEMBER next, and FOLLOWING DAYS, will be sold, by PUBLIC AUCTION, and positively without reserve, at the Stores of LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co. by order, and for account of the Consigners, a consignment of as large and complete assortment of MANUFACTURED ARTICLES in the FUR LINE, as ever was offered at the above mentioned Stores in previous years, comprising viz.:

Coronet Shape Seal Caps	American do do do
Oval do do do	Canada do do do
Coronet Shape Otter do	American do do do
American do do do	Canada do do do
Coronet Shape Neutria Caps	Jockey do do do
do do do	Canada do do do
Jockey do do do	Canada do do do
Canada do do do	do do do
Trucked and Dyed French do	Coronet Shape do do
do do do	Muskat do do do
Hair Seal Caps	Long Hair Seal Caps
Lucifer do do do	Imitation Lynx do
Creamer do do do	Real Jeannette do
German Martin do	

—ALSO—

Twenty cases Manufactured Ladies' Furs, consisting of:—Chinchilla, German Martin, Siberian Squirrel, Real Martin, Mink and Lynx Muffs, Tippets, Mantillas, and Boas; Stone Martin Mantillas, Boas, Pellerines, and Bonnets; Swans Down, Squirrel and Jeanette Ruffs; and 200 lbs. Coney Wool, with 20lbs. Silver Muskrat.

—LIKEWISE—

Seal, Mink, Otter, Neutria, French Sable, Jeannette, Creamer and Fitch Gloves, Gauntlets, and Mittens.

The Sale will begin each day at TEN o'clock, A. M. Terms liberal; and will be made known at the time of sale.
The whole of the above mentioned Caps having been manufactured in this city, by experienced workmen, expressly for this market, are, of course, superior to any imported. The Ladies' Furs are of recent importation, and of the latest and most approved style and fashion, as well as the best workmanship; requiring only inspection to be duly appreciated.

—AND—

Immediately following the sale of the above, will also be sold at the same place and without reserve, for the benefit of their estate, the whole of the remaining STOCK IN TRADE of the firm of LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co. consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, to a large amount, the particulars of which will be made known previous to the time of sale.
A. LAFRAMBOISE, A. & B.
Montreal, September 5th, 1837.

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT,

IRON, HARDWARE,

Groceries

&

Dry Goods!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have on hand, and particularly at their

NEW STORES,

St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, a New and Complete Assortment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices. As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR BUSINESS, they would particularly request Merchants and others to call, as they feel confident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the Trade.

JOHN THOMSON & Co.
Laprairie, Aug. 21st, 1837.

N. B. Orders from the Country punctually attended to; and Goods for the Townships and vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of charge.

Office of Crown Lands, Quebec, 14th August, 1837.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the CROWN LANDS and CLERGY RESERVES which remain unsold, from the lists published on the 26th and 27th July, 1836, and 16th May, 1837, will be offered for sale, during the present year, at the times and places as follow, unless otherwise publicly notified:—
Those in the Township of Dunham, Stanbridge, Sutton—at Dunham Plats, on the 4th September, 2d October, 4th November, and 6th December;
Those in the Township of Sheffield, Stugely, Ely, Brome, Farnham, Granby, Milton, Roxton—at Froste Village, on the 11th September, 9th October, 13th November, and 11th December;
Those in the Townships of Stanstead, Bolton, Hereford, Compton, Stoke, Windsor, Shipton, Brompton, Orford, Ascot—at Sherbrooke, on the 18th September, 26th October, 20th November, and 18th December;
Those in Durham, Grantham, Eaton, Upton, Kinsey, Maddington, Stanfold, Somerset, Acton—at Drummondville, on the 25th September, 23d October, 27th November, and 27th December;
In Clarendon & Litchfield, at Clarendon, Bristol—at Bristol, Buckingham—at Buckingham, Lochaber—at Lochaber, Chatham & Wentworth—at Argenteuil, Grenville & Harrington—at Brownmills, 7th Range of Chatham, Ireland, Inverness and Nelson—at Mr. Lauchlan Campbell's, Woodbridge & Lessard—at L'Islet, Broughton, Tring, Sheffield—at Mr. Hall's, Broughton, Newton—at Coteau du Lac, Gosford—at the Eand Office, Quebec. Information can be obtained on application at this Office, or to the respective Agents.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.
The Lands will be put up for sale in lots or parcels of from 100 or half a surveyed lot, to 1200 acres, or six surveyed lots, as may suit the convenience of parties disposed to bid for the same. The lots will be offered at the upset price per acre, as published in the list already alluded to. The biddings to be made in currency upon the upset price per acre.
A deposit of ten per cent, on the whole value of the purchase, to be lodged at the time of sale, and the remainder within fourteen days from the day of sale.
Thus until the whole price is paid, the purchaser will not be put in possession of the land. In the event of the payments not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit forfeited. The payments to be made in coin current in the province.
August 17. N3 20 3w

Advertisement.
Office of the British American Land Co. Montreal, August 10, 1837.
THE HON. GEORGE MOFFATT, in consequence of his intended absence from the Province for one or more years; and I, the undersigned, for other reasons, satisfactory to the Court of Directors, having resigned our situation as Commissioners for the Company, I take leave to give public notice, to all whom it may concern, that...
JOHN FRASER, late of Inverness, Esquire, a gentleman of known respectability, and of great experience;
—AND—
ARTHUR C. WEBSTER, Esquire, who has been acting as Sub-Commissioner in the Eastern Townships for the past year; Have been appointed by the Court of Directors, under the seal of the Corporation, respectively, Chief and Junior Commissioners, in our place and stead, and are vested with all power & authority which we possessed.
All communications connected in any way with the Company's affairs in this Province, are hereafter to be addressed to them, at their Head Office in Sherbrooke.
PETER M'GILL.
Montreal, August 10, 1837. V3. 19—3w

Land Agent and Accountant.
THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.
Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan. The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.
JAMES COURT.
Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2m.
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor of

JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

\$73,60,

and dated at Brome, on or about the 16th June, 1836, as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal shew, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shewn to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELEN P. JACKSON,
JOHN JACKSON,
Brome, 15th July, 1837.

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Messrs. ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by

FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience. The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed, viz.:

Fulling and Colouring, (all colors except indigo blue),

Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year.

Fulling, Shearing (once) and Dressing, Five pence per yard, cash down; six pence per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; seven pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors, Six pence per yard, cash down; seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE received in payment.

N. B. Mr. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above Factory, and will return the same when dressed. Bedford, August 29th, 1837. V3 20 4w

LOST!

A note of hand drawn in favor of the subscriber and signed by James Harrington, for the sum of fifteen Dollars, bearing date sometime in the month of September last, and payable the first day of December next.

N. B. All persons are forbid buying or discounting the said note.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.
Sheffield, 4th April, 1837. V3 2—12w

A Card.

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will merit.
Montreal, May 13, 1837.

Commercial

HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; and no exertion will be spared on his part to maintain the well known reputation of the House.

JOHN BAKER.
Montreal, May 13, 1837. V3 20 4w

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening. Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus, the advantages of this new line are obvious.

St. Johns & Troy

STAGE.

A New Line of Stages has commenced running from St. Johns, L. C. to Troy Vt. along the valleys of the Pike and Missiskoui Rivers. At Troy it joins the Boston Line which passes through Barton, Haverill, Concord, and Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. Johns on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Frelighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Potton, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock & arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, & in winter, passengers will take the St. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levellest, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.

J. CLARK, J. BALCH, C. ELKINS, A. SEARS, H. BRIGHT, H. M. CHANDLER, & Pro. pri- etors.

February, 1837.

To the Conservatives of England.
Oh! remember, Conservatives, now is the hour,
To rally around the 'altar and throne,'
To prove yourselves dauntless, & muster in power,
That victory be yours...the glory your own.
Will you have the bold papist, uplifting the host,
And sprinkling the ground where churchmen
have trod?
Will you have the base infidel shamelessly boast,
That he too defileth the house of your God?
Will you have the good book that your fathers
revere,
Descend to your children unaltered and pure?
Or will you behold it dishonoured and seared,
By those who its precepts can never endure?
The blood of the best in the land hath been shed,
Of those who all scorned their faith to forsake...
Remember how Ridley and Latimer bled!
By whom were they bound to the faggot & stake?
Then pause not a moment but firmly unite,
If love for your father-land dwells in your veins,
Go onward in myriads...supporting the right,
Unless you would weep for sweet England in chains.

Lower Canada.
A PEEP BEHIND THE SCREEN.
An explanatory letter for those who will
take the trouble to read it.
(Concluded.)

As to the Governor and Commissioners,
I was requested by Mr. Speaker to see
them, and I used the spare time I had on
Monday to wait upon them...to whom I
spoke on the affairs of the country, with
plainness and sincerity. To the Earl of
Gosford I read, word for word, the copy
I had of the letter from the Upper Canada
Reformers to Mr. Papineau, commenting
on its contents as I proceeded. Little did
I then imagine that after I had begged an
answer from you, Mr. Morin, Mr. Speaker,
and others at least twenty times, after
having refused your repeated request,
to write the Upper Canadians myself
from Quebec an answer purporting to
be from their brethren in Lower Canada;
you, and the other gentlemen who may have
since signed an answer, would have, as I
learn in the case, asked my companion, Dr.
O'Grady, to take your reply to Upper Can-
ada, with his name only inscribed on it.
There are differences enough above with-
out your augmenting them. Dr. O' tells
me that he very properly refused to receive
such a letter. Whether you asked him
(Dr. O.) also to save the gentlemen in Que-
bec from the drudgery of replying to us I
have not enquired.

As to the appointment of a committee
of good correspondence or commission, to
proceed to Upper Canada, at the fitting
period, and consult with the good men
there upon matters in which I then thought
all parties felt deeply interested, it was at
first suggested that that would be one very
proper course to pursue, and I was given
to understand it would be. Finding
that it was not, I urged the matter upon
you, upon Mr. Speaker, very particularly
on Mr. Viger, and also upon others with
whom I thought I could venture to speak
with frankness. But the longer I stayed
the less inclination there appeared to be to
propose such a resolution, and I said no
more of it.

Although not a careful observer of na-
tional character, I could not help observing
during my stay in Quebec, that there is
not the most friendly feeling in the French
Canadian population towards those who
speak my language and cross the ocean
to the Canadas; and the remarks that were
made at the boarding house, where accident
placed me, convinced me that there was
more in it than I had at first supposed.
When Messrs. Neilson were discarded from
printing some of your most valuable records
because a Canadian (I think Frechette or
Parant) stepped in to offer to do the work
a trifle cheaper, I am fearful that this na-
tional origin question was the guiding prin-
ciple. You were under immense obligation
to John Neilson, he stood by the Canadi-
ans like a rock of strength in their times
of the greatest difficulty—he had placed
them under deep obligations by sacrificing
the Gazette; but forthwith their work
must be done by contract, to give their
favourites an opportunity of depriving his
family of the only means whereby some
pecuniary recompense could have been given
them with propriety. The King's pri-
nter, Staunton, offered to complete our jour-
nals under journeymen's wages to injure
Dr. O'Grady, but the Assembly gave
the journals at a fair price to the Doctor.
The times required it—Mr. Neilson must
have felt that the French Canadians seek
empire and ascendancy under the name of
equal rights, and that he and you, and a
few others who are now necessary to them
which, when he finds his legs
stronger, the cripple throws away. It is
very convenient to boast that they return
a good- Irishman for Yamaska rather than
a bad Canadian; but wait a little and see
if there will be gratitude. The Speaker,
with £1000 a-year, and a great fortune,
allowed the illustrious Waller to starve un-
assisted—when Waller died he was all but
deified—that cost but little, and his son has
a small office.

With these facts before me, and the
inferences I have drawn I shall review very
carefully these statements which have
appeared, and which may be given as proofs
that in reality we Europeans are disliked
and hated by the leaders of the people—
for whose benefit some of us have borne
much approbrium. But lest I should be
in error and too hasty in concluding one
way or the other, I shall act in the mean

time in Upper Canada as if no such doubts
had arisen in my mind. Not one whisper
shall be heard either from Doctor O'Grady
or myself on matters like these beyond the
circle of those who already know them;
because if a suspicion were to arise with us
(and the course you proposed with your
answer would have led to it) it would do
incalculable injury...Well you know my
greatest crime in Upper Canada with many
who are good reformers, has been my un-
yielding obstinacy in favour of the designs,
objects, and opinions of the great Lower
Canadian leader, Mr. Papineau. The
charm is dispelled, but I will wait a little.
How my head ached when you told me
he had grudged us the pittance of printing,
and left it to you to defend the project.
I felt like * * * and when he left
us I was obliged to go to bed. I was re-
ally sick...an allusion had been dispelled,
hopes had been destroyed, on which for
years I had fondly built a fabric of Canadi-
an freedom...and the reality was before me
of an individual gifted with talents, but an-
imated with the desire of power, wealth,
authority, the triumph of party rather than
of principle. Mr. Papineau would be civil
to us but nothing more.

There are other points, but I had bet-
ter not mention them—I shall read the
Vindicator, the Morning Courier, and the
Quebec Gazette, (which our House had
ordered) very carefully during the winter,
and probably with less * * * than before, and
if I have not yet arrived at a correct
judgment, I shall be anxious to learn.

Now, Doctor, you have my motives
for acting as I did—and if they destroy,
as they will, all the little influence I had at
Quebec, and in one way injure me in Up-
per Canada, I shall not regret it. I have
no selfish end to gain, no crooked purpose
to answer—and if sincerity be the test of a
bad diplomatist, it is the sign of something
less valued, but more valuable than diplo-
macy to me at least.

I have hitherto looked only on public
business, let us now pass to things person-
al. I had heard much said in favor of
Canadian hospitality, and had high notions
of it. You may remember when I arrived
at Quebec, from London, the Mayor and
other gentlemen were so hospitable as to
offer me a public dinner, which I declined,
and that at Montreal the like distinction
was tendered me by Mr. Speaker, Mr.
Mayor, and other Canadian gentlemen, af-
ter I had expressed my purpose of leaving
with my family the next morning for Up-
per Canada. Of course I declined, but I
thought those offers the proofs of the hospi-
table character, towards Upper Canada, I
had attributed to the whole people. The
Montreal Gazette, and other papers in
the same interest, did not hesitate to de-
clare their belief that such was the insin-
cerity of Mr. Papineau's character in mat-
ters where we are concerned, that if he
had not been certain I would not stop and
accept the honor it would not have been
tendered me; but that it was a cheap and
easy mode of flattering my vanity and com-
plimenting my numerous Upper Canada
friends. Well, in 1835, at the request of
this same Mr. Papineau, I left my home at
an inclement season of the year, refused
at Toronto to have my expenses defrayed
by my brother reformers, and at my per-
sonal expense reached Quebec, remained
nearly three weeks in your boarding
house, and never received one solitary in-
vitation to take even a glass of wine, or a
cup of cold water, beyond the precincts of
the boarding-house where I lodged, at a
dollar a day, from any one of that Canadian
party who were so very sorry that they
had not an opportunity in 1833 of bestow-
ing on me the rites of hospitality. The
Speaker was sorry he had not had time to
invite me to his lodgings, &c. &c., but
then he was so busy, so much engaged—
but he found time to banquet at the castle
notwithstanding. I confess I was ashamed
that I had Dr. O'Grady to accompany me,
for if I had been alone no one would have
known from me that there was more truth
than sarcasm in Mr. Armour's hint of 1833
—had I been Canadian or French, or had
my friend the Doctor been so, we had not
found every door and boarding house of
the patriots shut upon us after the exces-
sively kind invitations I had received.

Not so did Mr. Neilson act towards me,
in 1833, but with sincere and real kindness
showed me and mine the genuine hospi-
tality of his roof. Yet did I, in 1835, avoid
his dwelling, and avoid his son, to dance
attendance on those whose hollow polit-
eness was all but upset, when a miserable
£100 was proposed to be expended for the
benefit of the reformers of the Upper Coun-
try—only one day's wages of Mr. Papineau,
last session of ten days at £1000. I am
really afraid we are cordially * * * by
the Canadian leaders.

Whether delegates will be sent to Up-
per Canada, is now problematical—but if
they are, although our Speaker has not
£1000, nor the quarter of it, to enable him
to keep up the character of the country for
hospitality to strangers, and although he
has given no invitation, I trust that he and
the reformers of Toronto generally, will so
perform their duties as to leave no room
for the suspicion of their being either
hollow or insincere.

Now, my dear Doctor, be as angry as
you please. I have given my honest sen-
timents, and I am, whether you believe
it or not, and whether you care for it or
not, your faithful and affectionate friend, as
I shall try to prove when occasion per-
mits.

(Signed,) W. L. M'KENZIE.
E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq. M. P. P.
Dumoulin's Boarding House, Quebec.

THE CONTRAST, BETWEEN THE HUSBANDRY OF NEW AND OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.

The farmers in newly settled districts,
forgetting that the fertility which gives them
great crops is the accumulation of ages, act
as though it was inexhaustible; and, like
the prodigal son, they go on living upon the
patrimonial wealth of Providence, till its
value becomes seriously impaired, or is
wholly gone. They do not consider, that
land like every thing else will wear out,
by bad husbandry; and that it is the
duty, as well as the interest, of the
husbandman, to endeavor to preserve and
to perpetuate its fertility. Their sys-
tem is that of exhaustion. The lamentable
effects of this system are seen all along the
Atlantic border; where large districts, once
teeming with fertility, have become poor
and sterile. And even in the comparative-
ly new states of Vermont, Kentucky and
Tennessee, whose admission into the Union
as states is fresh in our recollection, we al-
ready hear of exhausted fertility...of worn
out lands; & the inhabitants of these states,
in countless numbers, are pushing to the
far west, in search of new and virgin soils,
which, under a bad system of management
they may in turn feed upon and ex-
haust. The remark applies with like
force to many districts of New York. West
Vermont and the valley of the Mohawk
were, within our recollection, the great
wheat districts, and furnished principally
this important staple to the New-York
market. Now they do not raise this grain
in sufficient quantity for the domestic de-
mand. Whence this change? Why this
diminution in the products of the soil. The
cause is too palpable to the most superficial
observer. The farmer has been constantly
going to the meal chest, without thinking
of the necessity of replenishing his stores,
till the meal is exhausted...he has been
constantly drawing upon the riches of the
soil, without employing those means, which
Providence has placed abundantly within
his reach, of preserving, or improving, its
fertility. Had this system of exhaustion
prevailed in Flanders, or in China, how la-
mentable would now have been the con-
dition of their population? The lands in
those countries were naturally no better
than ours; and yet has their fertility not
only been preserved, unimpaired, for thou-
sands of years, but it has been increasing,
with the increase of population, and the
increasing wants of the human family.

In the old settled districts of our state
a very different course, from that practised
in the newly settled districts has, from ne-
cessity been adopted. In these, the ferti-
lity of the soil having been greatly impaired
or exhausted, by the bad management of
the pioneer settlers, it has become neces-
sary to renovate and augment its produc-
tiveness; and where the experiment has
been fairly tested, by industry, intelligence
good management, the benefits have been
so palpable, and success so encouraging,
that improvements have increased in a pro-
gressive ratio, until many of the old districts,
though once exhausted, have not only gained
their natural fertility, but have been
made to surpass it, and now exhibit exam-
ples of the most profitable husbandry in our
land. The counties of Dutchess, Orange,
Columbia, and a portion of Long Island,
in our own state, and many districts in
Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, &c. sufficient-
ly attest this fact. In these, exhaustion
has given way to a system of augmentation
and improvement.

The deterioration of lands, by constantly
cropping without returning to them the
means of fertility—the dung of the farm—is
as inevitable, as is starvation of animals,
from whom we withhold the food necessary
to their existence. The augmentation
of fertility, by draining, manuring and al-
ternating crops, is matter of as equal certainty.
We possess the means; we have abundant
examples to guide us in their application;
and if we will but exercise intelligence in-
dustry and perseverance, we shall preserve
fertility and plenty in the new, and aug-
ment them in the older settled districts of
our country.

TERRIBLE RAIL-ROAD ACCIDENT.—
Steamboat Columbus, August 12th, 1837.
—The most serious accident that has oc-
curred in Eastern Virginia since my recol-
lection, happened on the Portsmouth and
Roanoke rail-road, one and a half miles
from Suffolk, yesterday, between nine and
ten o'clock. A company consisting of
about 150 ladies and gentlemen, from the
counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond and
Southampton, came down on the rail-road
on Thursday the 10th instant, with a view
of visiting Portsmouth, Norfolk, Fortress
Monroe, and returning the next day; on
their return, at the time and place above
mentioned, they met a locomotive and train
of burden cars, and, horrible to relate, the
two ran together, while going at the rate
of ten or twelve miles an hour.

The most heart-rending scene presented
itself that I ever witnessed. Every spot
on both sides of the road, which offered
the least protection from the sun, was cov-
ered with the dead, dying, and wounded.
Three young ladies sitting together on the
front seat of the second car were killed,
neither living longer than fifteen minutes;
another lady, an infant and a negro girl
were so much injured that they died before
three o'clock; and 10 or 15 ladies or gen-
tlemen beside sustained injury of one kind
or another, very likely to prove fatal to four
or five of them. Every possible atten-
tion was paid the sufferers by the physi-
cians and hospitable citizens of Suffolk,
but the situation where the accident hap-
pened, and the excessive heat of the day,

added greatly to the intensity of their suf-
ferings.

Family Quarrels.—The Floridians, not
satisfied with the fighting furnished them
by the Seminoles, have turned to killing
each other. The Tallahassee Floridian gives
the particulars of a most tragical occurrence
which took place in that town on the 22d
June. A quarrel arose, says the Floridian,
among a number of citizens assembled at
Shell Point, when weapons were resorted
to by several on each side, and we regret
to say it resulted in the death of Arthur
Macon, Esq., and also Mr. Gleason...the
former by a stab in the abdomen, and the
latter by a gunshot wound. Three broth-
ers, Messrs. Nathaniel W. John and Wil-
liam H. Walker, and John M. Haughton,
and James Howard were all severely wound-
ed, either by guns, knives or pistols.—New
Orleans Picayune.

Maternal Affection.—The Journal of
Commerce says, that a poor woman, on as-
cending the ladder of the Ship Nestor, on
Saturday, for New Orleans, gave her child
to a laborer on the wharf, who in handing
it to the mother let it fall into the dock! The
mother was standing on the rail, about
15 feet from the water, whence she leaped
and saved her child, amid the cheers of sev-
eral hundred persons, and for this bold act
of affection and humanity, the agent of the
ship gave her a free passage and a dollar.

TERMS.
Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the
end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d.
will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the
year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months
delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in
payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged
in addition.
No paper discontinued, except at the discretion
of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Six lines and under, two shillings for the first
insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.
Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two
shillings and nine pence; every subsequent in-
sertion seven pence half penny.
Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first in-
sertion, and one penny for each subsequent in-
sertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by
the year.
Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be
inserted till forbid in writing and charged accord-
ingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely.
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Elihu Crockett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Ereligh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.
Abner Potter, Brome.
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
Maj. Isaac Wiley, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, Lacolle.
Levi A. Coit, Potton.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy.
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.
Horace Wells, Henryville.
Allen Wheeler, Noyan.
Daniel D. Salls, Esq., parish of St. Thomas.
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the
Mississquoi Standard, will please to leave their
names with any of the above Agents, to whom
also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments
must be made.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate
of the late

A. V. V. Hogle,

of St. Armand West, are requested to present
them without delay; and all those indebted, to
pay the amount of their respective debts to the
subscriber.

Wm. F. HOGLE, Executor.
St. Armand West,
July 31st, 1837. V3 17—3m.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber would beg to intimate to his
friends and the public, that his
CARDING MACHINES
are in complete order for business; and that he
holds himself it readiness to card wool for three
cents per pound, cash down; four cents, in Janu-
ary next, and five cents at the end of the year.
R. V. V. FRELIGH.
Frelighsburg, June 12 1837.

New Firm & New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknow-
ledgements to his customers for their liberal
patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the
business will be continued at his old stand, in
Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of
OREN J. KEMP & Co.
A General Supply of choice Articles are now
opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other
store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP.
Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

New Goods!! JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

GOODS

& Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store
in this section of the country. Persons wishing
to purchase will please call and examine for them-
selves before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI KEMP.
V3—14
July 18th, 1837.

SALT!

500 Bushels St. Ubes SALT
general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware,
Crockery, Iron, Nails,
Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,
Just received and for sale by
RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL

FURS!

Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre,
Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas,
Ruffs, Tippets, Jenett Collars
and Gloves, Buffalo Robes,
&c. &c. &c., for sale by
W. W. SMITH.
Mississkoui Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836. V2—53

2,000 Menots Lisbon Salt!

in fine condition, just Landed from on board the
Schooner Malvina—likewise a quantity of blown
SALT,
a heavy Stock of general

Merchandise,

and for sale Wholesale & Retail by
W. W. SMITH.
Mississkoui Bay, 23d Nov., 1836. V2—55

NEW STORE

AND New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at
Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied
by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just re-
ceived a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery
and Hardware,
Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country
Store. The above goods will be sold at very re-
duced prices. The Public are respectfully in-
vited to call and examine for themselves.
Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in
exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.
Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an ex-
cellent Two Story

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining,
all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient
Pasturage for two Cows. There is also a Pearl
Ashery attached, with a constant supply of wa-
ter from a never failing brook passing through
the grounds. The premises are known as for-
merly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and
are well worthy the attention of any person de-
siring of entering into business, or a country resi-
dence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of
payment easy. Apply to
F. C. GILMOUR & CO.
Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 11f.

Just Received,

30 chests Y. H. Tea,
25 do. H. S. do
15 do. Souchang do
10 do. Hyson do.
25 Bags Rio Coffee,
25 Kegs Tobacco,
15 Boxes Saunders Caven-
dish do.
6 Kegs Ladies Twist do.
20 Bags Pepper and Pimento,
40 Matts Capia,
2 Tons Trinidad Sugar,
2,000 Wt. Double Refined
Loaf Sugar,
and a variety of articles not enumerated, for sale
by
W. W. SMITH.
V2—355
Dec. 6, 1836.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the in-
habitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity,
that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand,
Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the fast-
est Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and
from the superior quality and low price of Cloths
and first rate workmanship, the public will find
at his stand inducements seldom to be met with;
and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he
hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a con-
tinuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at
the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash
will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14
years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good be-
haviour security will be required.
DANIEL FORD.
V2 11—1y
Philipsburg, June 21, 1836.